

APEH EXAM REVIEW MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS PART 8

(NOTE: The answers to today's questions will appear at the bottom of tomorrow's list of questions.)

1. The variety of revolutionary economic changes in Europe in the 18th century resulted in
 - (A) acceptance of the natural right to private property
 - (B) reliance upon the commercial class by absolute rulers
 - (C) recognition of the needs of the working class
 - (D) the growing influence of the capitalist class
 - (E) the rise of socialism
2. Industrialization in England resulted from all the following factors EXCEPT
 - (A) a supportive Parliament
 - (B) high domestic food prices
 - (C) an effective central bank
 - (D) an overseas market for finished goods
 - (E) a stable government
3. Which of the following was most important in changing the textile industry?
 - (A) low cost American cotton
 - (B) the "piece goods" domestic system
 - (C) labor saving machinery in large mills
 - (D) permitting child labor within factories
 - (E) the development of waterpower
4. James Hargreaves and Richard Arkwright were both associated with
 - (A) machine tools
 - (B) textile-spinning machines
 - (C) railroad equipment
 - (D) steam engines
 - (E) agricultural machinery
5. The British Factory Act of 1833
 - (A) restricted the number of hours of permitted work
 - (B) raised wages dramatically
 - (C) provided compensation for disabled workers
 - (D) prohibited the employment of children under 9 years old
 - (E) provided sanitary working conditions



6. The 1852 lithograph above entitled "Cockerill's Works" intended to display the
 - (A) apocalypse resulting from the effects of industrialization
 - (B) environmental damage wrought by the factory system

- (C) awesome power of the new industrial technology
- (D) arduous result of round the clock shifts
- (E) benefits produced by the new steam technology

7. The English Luddites were workers who

- (A) demanded better pay and working conditions
- (B) anti-industrialists who destroyed machines
- (C) were utopian socialists
- (D) fought for greater representation in Parliament
- (E) unionized British industry

8. The Chartists demanded

- (A) a suffrage for the working class
- (B) elimination of tariffs on imports
- (C) free trade for entrepreneurs
- (D) repeal of the Corn Laws
- (E) collective bargaining

9. The lack of industrialization of Continental Europe before 1815 is BEST explained by

- (A) setbacks caused by the French revolution and Napoleonic wars
- (B) the small scale of enterprises on the Continent
- (C) the scarcity of raw materials
- (D) the lack of skilled labor
- (E) ineffective transportation systems

10. Industrialization of Continental Europe after 1815 resulted from all the following EXCEPT

- (A) the removal of numerous tariffs
- (B) population increases in developed nations
- (C) state intervention to stimulate industry
- (D) increased technical advice from England
- (E) improved roads, bridges, and railroads

11. Which of the following industries in France and Belgium gained an international reputation during the reign of Louis XIV?

- (A) Silk and lace
- (B) Railroads
- (C) Iron and steel
- (D) Mining
- (E) Coal

12. Which of the following was a customs union, reducing tariffs among its members?

- (A) Credit Mobilier
- (B) Societe Generale
- (C) Zollverein
- (D) Continental System
- (E) Le Fisc

13. The prerequisites of an industrial revolution include all the following EXCEPT

- (A) a fully developed transportation system
- (B) markets for the sale of goods
- (C) rigid governmental regulation of the economy
- (D) a commercial class of entrepreneurs
- (E) a viable source for raw materials

14. The economic position of the working class is BEST described in which statement?

- (A) Population increase brought unemployment and poverty.

- (B) The availability of cheaper food eliminated hunger.
- (C) Typhus, tuberculosis, and cholera were eliminated.
- (D) Welfare programs in the cities were funded by local governments
- (E) Private charities greatly alleviated hunger and distress.

15. Of the following, which was NOT a major problem for the working class in the 1850's?

- (A) Absence of affordable housing
- (B) Availability of unskilled jobs
- (C) Improvement of public sanitation
- (D) Affordable public transportation
- (E) Adequate health care

16. Prostitution in the late 19th century generally was

- (A) decreasing
- (B) remaining constant
- (C) increasing
- (D) regulated
- (E) illegal

17. In the late 19th century, married middle class women were

- (A) treated as equals with their husbands
- (B) given greater control over their families
- (C) excluded from family finances
- (D) totally subservient to their husbands
- (E) encouraged to pursue independent careers

18. In his *The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844*, Friedrich Engels accused which class of exploiting the workers?

- (A) Landed gentry
- (B) Aristocrats
- (C) Middle class
- (D) Nobility
- (E) Monarchy

Part 7

1-C, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B, 5-B, 6-D, 7-D, 8-A, 9-C, 10, C, 11-B, 12-B, 13-D, 14-C, 15-C